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HAVERFORDWEST RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

for the

YEAR 1950



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OF HEALTH***

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W. J. Y. SPEEDY,

M.B., B.Ch., L.R.C.P.&S., L.R.F.P.&S., D.P.H.

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District Health Department,

10, Picton Place,

Haverfordwest.

August 1951.

**To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.**

Mr. CHAIRMAN, MADAM and GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my report upon matters affecting the public health for the year 1950.

There has been a slight decrease in the total population of the District, but not sufficient to cause any apprehension.

There has been a slight drop in the Birth-Rate, but the Rate for the District is still considerably higher than the Rate for both the County and the whole of England and Wales. The Still Birth-Rate and the Illegitimate Birth-Rate have decreased and compare favourably with the average rate for the whole of England and Wales. The total annual number of Still Births has fallen from 17 in 1948 to 8 in 1950. The Total annual number of illegitimate births has fallen from 28 in 1948 to 20 in 1950. The large housing programme has undoubtedly had a beneficial effect on all Birth Statistics.

The total annual deaths, which decreased from 251 in 1947 to 236 in 1948, have risen to 258 in 1950. This is reflected in a rise in the Crude Death-Rate to 12.1 per 1000 of population. This Rate, however, still compares favourably with the Rate for the County, and for the whole of England and Wales. It is generally acknowledged that the number of old people in the population is gradually increasing, due to longer expectation of life, and hence the Death-Rate can only be kept constant by improvement in the mortality statistics amongst the younger generations. It will be noted in the Report that out of the total deaths for 1950, 50% occurred in the age-group 70+ years.

There was a slight increase in the number of deaths due to Cancer, which is reflected in the increase of the Cancer Death-Rate from 1.69 in 1949 to 1.80 in 1950. The Cancer Death-Rate continues to rise in most parts of the Country.

There was a slight increase in the Infant Mortality Rate during the year, but the Rate of 26.7 is still lower than the average Rate for the whole of England and Wales, and can be considered highly satisfactory. Once again the statistics show that the most dangerous period of a child's life is during the first week after birth.

There were 11 Violent deaths during the year, which shows a slight decrease over the preceding year. Six of these deaths, or over 50%, were due to road accidents. It will be noted, too, that 9 out of the 11 deaths were in the Male sex.

A study of the chapter on Infectious Diseases will show that the District was fortunate in this respect, having a very low incidence. Only one case of Poliomyelitis was notified. For the second successive year no cases of Diphtheria were notified. Although incidence of Infectious Disease was low, the mortality from those which did occur was higher than for the preceding year.

The number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased during the year. The figures for the last four years have remained more or less static (1947—19 : 1948—16 : 1949—14 : 1950—17) which indicates that prevention has reached its peak with the present measures used. It is anticipated that the County Council will carry out a vaccination campaign against Tuberculosis, and it will be interesting to see the effect of this measure on the incidence of the disease. On the other hand the deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis decreased considerably during the year, which points to earlier diagnosis, and better treatment.

The number of children immunised against Diphtheria fell somewhat during the year. It is primarily the parent's duty to see that their children are immunised, and there is now no financial obstacle in their way. On the other hand the number of persons vaccinated against Smallpox rose very considerably, and is a matter for satisfaction.

The statistics for milk sampling will show the marked improvement, over a few years, in the general standard of cleanliness of milk. This improvement has probably reached its peak. Continuance of the sampling scheme, however, is necessary to maintain the standard.

The estimated number of premises in the District with a piped water supply has risen from 32% in 1947 to 55% in 1950. This reflects great activity in the field of water supply. The water undertaking is extensive and is going ahead strongly, and is contributing greatly to the improvement in communal health.

All aspects of food supply and distribution are being kept under observation. The vast improvement in the standard of cleanliness of Ice-Cream, following upon the sampling scheme, will be noted.

The Housing Programme progressed steadily during the year. There is little doubt that the improved living conditions, due largely to the housing programme, over the last few years

has led to an improvement in the public health. The number of applicants still awaiting re-housing makes it imperative that the programme continues as quickly as possible.

The number of premises served for refuse collection is gradually increasing. This is a vital service and, in spite of difficulties, should be extended as far as possible. Refuse is a breeding ground for most of the germs, pests and vermin which afflict the human body, and is not safe until properly disposed of.

The premises served for sewage disposal also shows a steady increase. The schemes proposed, and in hand, for this Service, when completed, will make a big difference to the standard of hygiene throughout the District.

The Public Health Laboratory, directed by Dr. Kwantis, once again gave invaluable help during the year, particularly regarding routine sampling of milk and ice-cream, and in the control of Infectious Diseases. The co-operation of the Chest Physician and his staff must be acknowledged in the control of Tuberculosis.

Part II of this Report reflects the extent of the work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Officer and his staff in the Public Health Department of the Council. They are doing a necessary job most efficiently.

In conclusion I wish to thank both Councillors and officials for their co-operation and assistance in public health matters during the year.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. J. Y. SPEEDY.

Part 1

VITAL STATISTICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1.	Estimated Mid-Year Population	21,330	(21,250)
2.	Natural Increase in Population (Births minus Deaths).	+ 116	(+ 153)
(a) 3.	Birth-Rate	17.5	(18.1)
(a) 4.	Still Birth-Rate	0.37	(0.47)
(b) 5.	Illegitimate Birth-Rate	52.3	(53.9)
(a) 6.	Crude Death Rate	12.1	(11.1)
(a) 7.	Corrected Death-Rate	12.3	(11.1)
(b) 8.	Infantile Mortality Rate	26.7	(23.1)
(c) 9.	Maternal Mortality Rate	2.6	(2.5)
(a) 10.	Cancer Death-Rate	1.8	(1.69)
(a) 11.	Notification Rate of Measles	2.0	(1.9)
(a) 12.	Notification Rate of Whooping Cough	0.5	(5.1)
(a) 13.	Notification Rate of Scarlet Fever	0.33	(0.9)
(a) 14.	Notification Rate of Pneumonia	0.46	(0.56)
(a) 15.	Notification Rate of Erysipelas	0.14	(0.09)
(a) 16.	Notification Rate of Poliomyelitis	0.05	(0.0)
(a) 17.	Notification Rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.80	(0.69)
(a) 18.	Notification Rate of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.18	(0.18)
(a) 19.	Notification Rate of other Infectious Diseases	Nil	
(a) 20.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Death-Rate	0.42	(0.61)
(a) 21.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Death-Rate	0.09	(0.0)
	(a) Per 1000 of Population.		
	(b) Per 1000 Live Births.		
	(c) Per 1000 Total Births.		

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES

Classification of Births.

	Live Births			Still Births		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Legitimate	182	172	354	5	3	8
Illegitimate	11	9	20	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	193	181	374	5	3	8
Total Births (Live & Still) for 1950				—	382	(399)
Total Live Births for 1950				—	374	(389)
Total Still Births for 1950				—	8	(10)
Total Illegitimate Births for 1950				—	20	(21)

Birth-Rates.

General Birth-Rate for the District for 1950	—17.5	(18.1)
General Birth-Rate for the County for 1950	—16.4	(16.7)
General Birth-Rate for England and Wales for 1950	—15.8	(16.7)
(Per 1000 Population).		
Still Birth-Rate for the District for 1950	— 0.37	(0.47)
Still Birth-Rate for the County for 1950	— 0.38	
Still Birth-Rate for England & Wales for 1950	— 0.37	
(Per 1000 Population).		
Illegitimate Birth-Rate for District for 1950	—52.3	(53.9)
Illegitimate Birth-Rate for England and Wales for 1950	—	(50.0)
(Per 1000 Live Births).		

Discussion.

The total number of births, and hence the Birth-Rate, have fallen slightly as compared with the preceding year. The Birth-Rate for the District is still, however, considerably higher than the Rate for the County and for the whole of England and Wales. The improved Housing Conditions in the District plays a large part in maintaining the Birth-Rate.

The Still Birth-Rate has fallen below the Rate for 1949, and is the same as the Rate for the whole of England and Wales. This is most satisfactory considering the rural nature of the District.

The Illegitimate Birth-Rate has also fallen as compared with 1949, and is only slightly above the Rate for the whole of England and Wales.

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES

Crude Death-Rate.

Total deaths registered	— 258	(236)
Death-Rate for the District for 1950	—12.1	(11.1)
Death-Rate for the County for 1950	—12.2	(12.5)
Death-Rate for England & Wales for 1950	—11.6	(11.7)

Corrected Death-Rate.

Comparability Factor	— 1.02
Corrected Death-Rate	—12.3

Classification of Deaths.

	M	F	Tot.
Diseases of the Heart & Circulatory System	37	41	78
Cancer (all forms)	18	21	39
Infectious Diseases	16	18	34
Vascular Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	12	16	28
Diseases of Respiratory System (including Infectious and Cancer)	9	5	14
Violent Deaths	9	2	11
Diseases of Kidney and Urinary System	5	2	7
Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	1
Diabetes	2	—	2
Maternal Deaths	—	1	1
Unclassified	15	28	43
	<hr/> 124	<hr/> 134	<hr/> 258

Deaths according to Age-Groups.

The deaths took place in the following age-groups:—

0—1 years	— 10	30—50 years	— 23
1—15 years	— 4	50—70 years	— 86
15—30 years	— 6	70+ years	— 129 (50%)

Cancer Mortality.

Cancer takes second place in the list of causes of death. There were 39 deaths due to Cancer during the year, i.e. 15.1% of total deaths. This is an average figure, and may be compared with the figure of 15.2% for 1949.

There was no appreciable difference in the incidence of the disease as between the two sexes.

The following is an analysis of the Cancer deaths:—

Organs of Digestive System	19 deaths
----------------------------	-----------

Female Sex Organs	11 deaths
Respiratory System	3 deaths
Various other sites	6 deaths
Total	<hr/> 39

It will be again noted that practically 50 per cent of all cases were connected with the alimentary Tract and organs of the Digestive System.

The Cancer deaths occurred in the following age-groups:—

0 — 15 years	— nil
15 — 30 years	— 1
30 — 50 years	— 6
50 — 70 years	— 18
70 + years	— 14

It will be seen from this that the age-group 50—70 is the most dangerous from the point of view of Cancer. The disease is comparatively rare under the age of 30 years.

The Cancer Death-Rate (per 1000 of population) was 1.8 in 1950, as compared with 1.69 in 1949. The disease is therefore slightly on the increase. This corresponds with a general increase throughout the whole country.

Infectious Disease Mortality.

Infectious Diseases accounted for 13.2% of all deaths. These are dealt with in more detail in the chapter of Infectious Diseases.

Tuberculosis Mortality.

This is dealt with in the chapter on Tuberculosis.

Maternal Mortality.

i.e. deaths directly attributable to pregnancy and child birth.

One such death occurred in the District during the year. This gives a Maternal Mortality Rate of 2.6 per 1000 total births.

Infantile Mortality.

i.e. deaths of children under one year of age.

The following Infant Deaths occurred during the year:—	
Male	— 5
Female	— 5
	<hr/>

	Total	10 (9)
Infantile Mortality Rate for the District for 1950	—26.7	(23.1)
Infantile Mortality Rate for the County for 1950	—31.1	(37.7)
Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales for 1950	—29.8	(32)

The Infantile Mortality Rate has slightly increased over the preceding year. The Rate, however, is still lower than the average Rate for the whole of England and Wales, and better than this can scarcely be expected.

The following is an analysis of the Infant Deaths:—

	M	F	Tot.
Prematurity	2	3	5
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Developmental Defects	—	1	1
Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Meningitis	1	—	1
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10

It will be seen that Prematurity accounts for 50% of total Infant deaths.

The Infant Deaths took place in following age-groups:—

0 — 24 hours	4
1 — 7 days	4
7 days — 3 months	2

Thus 80% of Infant Deaths took place during first week of life.

Violent Deaths.

Violent Deaths accounted for 4.2% of total deaths. The following is an analysis of the Violent Deaths:—

	M	F	Tot.
Accidents (Road)	5	1	6
Accidents (at Work)	3	—	3
Accidents (at Home)	—	1	1
Suicide	1	—	1
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 11 (12)

It will be noted that Road Accidents accounted for almost 50% of Violent Deaths. It will also be noted that the majority of Violent Deaths occurred in the Male sex.

Discussion.

There were 22 more deaths in 1950 than in 1949. This leads to the greater Death-Rate of 12.1 as compared with 11.1 for 1949. It will be seen that 50% of the deaths were in the

age-group of 70+ years. This would account to some extent for the increased Death-Rate. The climatic conditions also during 1950 were more severe than in the preceding year.

Cancer continues to be slightly on the increase. No fresh measures, of any significance, to prevent or control Cancer, were brought to light during the year. Special Cancer clinics for persons of 50 years of age and over, would undoubtedly reduce the mortality from this disease. It is also significant that a high percentage of cases are related to the Alimentary Tract. There may be some connection between the dental state and Cancer, i.e. the use of dentures, or the lack of dentures. There is a field here for research.

The Infantile Mortality Rate continues to be satisfactory. If, however, prematurity could be guarded against, then the Mortality Rate would be immediately halved. No doubt the education of the mother-to-be in the management of pregnancy would reduce the number of pre-mature births. Such education, in Rural districts, can best be carried out by the District Nurse.

It will have been noted that six deaths occurred during the year due to Road Accidents. This is a 100% increase over the year 1949 (3 deaths). Taking Violent Deaths as a whole there has been a slight reduction over the preceding year. The risk of Violent Deaths in the Male sex is noticeably greater than in the Female.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Excluding T.B.)

The following is a summary of the Infectious Diseases notified during the year :—

	M	F	Tot.
Measles	21	23	44 (42)
Whooping Cough	4	7	11 (110)
Pneumonia	6	4	10 (12)
Scarlet Fever	2	5	7 (20)
Erysipelas	2	1	3 (2)
Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	1	—	1 (nil)
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 76 (186)

(Figures in brackets for 1949).

There was a slight increase in the number of Measles during the year. But the incidence of Measles remained low. Towards the end of the year the notification of Measles increased, indicating a possible epidemic during early 1951.

The incidence of Whooping-Cough was very low.

The increased incidence of Scarlet Fever was a general feature throughout the whole Country.

Only one case of Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) occurred in the District.

For the second successive year not a single case of Diphtheria was notified.

Notification Rate of Infectious Diseases.

(per 1000 of Population).

	District	England & Wales
Measles	2.0	8.39
Whooping Cough	0.5	3.60
Pneumonia	0.46	0.70
Scarlet Fever	0.33	1.50
Erysipelas	0.14	0.17
Poliomyelitis	0.05	0.18
Others	0.00	—

It will be seen from this table that the notification Rate throughout England and Wales exceeded the District Rate in all cases.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

	M	F	Tot.
Pneumonia	4	10	14
Influenza	4	3	7
Syphilis	1	—	1
Unclassified	1	—	1
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 23 (9)

Deaths due to Infectious Diseases accounted for approximately 9% of total deaths, as compared with 3.8% for 1949. This, in spite of the fact that the total incidence during 1950 was smaller. Climatic conditions had a bearing upon mortality.

TUBERCULOSIS

Once again Tuberculosis is dealt with separately because of its importance to the public health.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(i.e. Tuberculosis primarily affecting the lungs).

The following fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year :—

Males	10 (11)	Figures in brackets for 1949.
Females	7 (3)	
Total	<hr/> 17 (14)	

These cases occurred in the following age-groups :—

0 — 15 years	—	1
15 — 30 years	—	8

30 — 50 years	—	3
50 + years	—	5

The following deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis took place during the year :—

Males	4
Females	5
Total	9 (13)

The deaths took place in the following age-groups :—

0 — 15 years	—	nil
15 — 30 years	—	2
30 — 50 years	—	3
50 + years	—	4

Discussion.

There was a moderate increase in the number of fresh cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. The notification Rate is 0.80 per 1000 of population, as against 0.69 for 1949. The visit of the Mass Radiography Service in the Autumn of 1949 may have a bearing upon this.

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease in the mortality from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. The T.B. Death-Rate for 1950 is 0.42 per 1000 population, as against 0.61 for 1949.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

(i.e. Tuberculosis manifested in part of the body other than the Lungs).

The following fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year :—

Males	3 (1)
Females	1 (3)
Total	4 (4)

The following deaths took place due to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year :—

Males	2
Females	nil
Total	2 (nil)

The deaths were aged 6 and 36 respectively.

Discussion.

The number of fresh cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis is the same as the preceding year. It will be noted, however, that two deaths occurred as against nil deaths for 1949.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is a summary of the Immunisations against Diphtheria carried out during the year :—

Sessional.

Primary Immunisations :—

0 — 5 years	54	
5 + years	12	66
	<hr/>	

Re-inforcement Immunisation :—

5 —10 years	19	
10 —15 years	30	49
	<hr/>	

Private.

Primary Immunisations :—

0 — 5 years	131	
5 + years	11	142
	<hr/>	

Re-inforcement Immunisations :—

5 —10 years	7	
10 —15 years	2	9
	<hr/>	

Total persons immunised	<hr/>	266
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VACCINATION

The following is a summary of the Vaccinations against Smallpox which were carried out during the year :—

Primary Vaccinations :—

0 — 1 years	96
1 — 4 years	6
5 —14 years	7
14 + years	9
	<hr/>

Total	118
-------	-----

Re-vaccination :—

0 —14 years	3
15 + years	17
	<hr/>

Total	20
-------	----

Total persons vaccinated during the year	138
------------------------------------------	-----

Part 2

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

MILK SUPPLIES

Milk Sampling.

The Scheme for the sampling of consumer milk supplies was continued during the year. Samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen for testing and reports. The Methylene Blue Reduction Test was the routine test carried out.

The results of sampling during the year were as follows:—

Satisfactory	213 samples	(82.5%)
Doubtful	28 samples	(10.8%)
Unsatisfactory	17 samples	(6.7%)

Total	258 samples
-------	-------------

The following is a summary of sampling results since the beginning of the Scheme in 1948:—

	% Samples Satisfactory	% Samples Doubtful	% Samples Unsatisfactory
1948	49.3	24.6	26.1
1949	59.8	25.5	14.7
1950	82.5	10.8	6.7

These figures show the improvement in the general standard of cleanliness of milk, since the inception of the sampling scheme.

Two samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for special bacteriological examination (Biological samples). One of these samples was found to be infected with *Brucella Abortus* (Abortion Fever).

Rinsing from 18 milk bottles from Dairies were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory for general Bacteriological examination. The results of these were as follows:—

Satisfactory	12 bottles
Unsatisfactory	6 bottles

General Statistics.

No. of Milk Distributors registered by the Council	
at 31st December, 1950	9
Classification :	
Retailing T.T. Milk :	3
Heat-treated :	5
Ungraded :	1

It will be appreciated that in a rural district of this nature, a considerable quantity of milk is retailed by producers other than distributors, i.e. from premises registered as a "dairy farm" under the Milk and Dairies Regulations. The bulk of the milk produced on such farms is disposed of to the Factory, but a small quantity is retailed to meet the requirements of cottages adjacent to the farms in the various villages and hamlets. In addition to the nine distributors there are 69 other retailers falling into this category.

It is estimated that the amount of each type of milk consumed in the District is as follows:—

Designated :	32 per cent
Heat-treated :	10 per cent
Ungraded :	58 per cent

Dairies.

No. of dairies registered at 31st December 1950 :	— 4
No. of inspections made during the year :	— 26
No. of warning letters to Distributors	— 2

Conclusion.

It will be noted that there is a slight increase in the estimated percentage of Tuberculin Tested milk consumed in the District. This is mainly due to the fact that the Park House Dairy—situated within the Borough of Haverfordwest—retails a considerable quantity of milk in the various villages within the Rural Districts. This Dairy also supplies Distributors in the area. The quantity of Pasteurised milk sold by the Dried Milk Products to Distributors and retailed in the rural area is also on the increase.

For effective control of the production and distribution of milk, it is essential that close co-operation exists between the County Agricultural Executive Committee and the Rural District Authority.

A joint meeting of representatives of both bodies which was convened during the year was a step in the right direction, and one would welcome an increase in the number of such meetings, and the interchanging of any amendments made in the various registers which are compiled and kept by the respective Authorities.

WATER SUPPLIES

General Statistics.

Est. No. of Dwelling-Houses supplied with water in pipes (including premises supplied by the St. Davids Gas and Water Co.)	—	3,700
Approximate total number of dwellings in the District	—	6,700
Percentage of Dwellings served	55%	(48%)

Details appertaining to each Parish :

Parish.	Whether Supplied.	When supplied	Schemes in hand	Schemes Proposed.
Ambleston.	In part.	1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	—
Boulston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Hillblock W/S.
Brawdy.	In part.	Pre 1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	"5 Extensions" W/S.
Burton.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Burton—Rosemarket W/S.
Camrose.	In part.	Part 1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	"5 Extensions" W/S.
Castlebythe.	No.	—	—	Henry's Mote—Puncheston.
Cathedral Close.	Yes. St. Davids Water Company.			
Dale.	In part.	Fre 1950	S.W. Reg. W/S.	—

Fishguard South.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Freystrop.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Granston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Hamlet St. Martin.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Hamlet St. Thomas.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Haroldston St. Issells.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Merlin's Bridge Housing Site. "5 extensions" W/S. and West Midland W/S.
Haroldston West.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Hasguard.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Haycastle.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Henry's Mote.	—	—	—	Henry's Mote—Puncheston. Penygarn
Herbrandston.	In part.	1950	S.W. Reg. W/S.	—
Hubberston.	In part.	1950	S.W. Reg. W/S.	—
Johnston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Jordanston.	In part.	1950	—	Proposed extension of Sledldau
Lambston.	—	—	Sledldau— Dwrbach	—
Llangwm.	Substantially all.	Pre 1950	—	—
Letterston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	"5 extensions" W/S. and West Midland W/S.
Little Newcastle.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Llandeloy.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	"5 Extensions" W/S.
Llanfairnantyogof.	—	—	—	—
Llanhowell.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	N.West Coastal W/S.
Llanllawer.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Llanrian.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	N.West Coastal W/S.
Llanrheithan.	In part.	1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	—

Llanstinan.	In part.	Part 1950	—	—
Llanstadwell.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Llanwnda.	—	—	—	—
Llanychaer.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Llanychaer W/S. 3rd Stage.
Manorowen.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Marloes.	In part.	Part 1950	—	—
Mathry.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	N.West Coastal W/S.
Morvil.	—	—	—	—
Nolton.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Cent. Reg. W/S. "5 extensions" W/S. and West Midland W/S.
North Prendergast.	Substantially all.	Pre 1950	—	—
Pontfaen.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Puncheston.	Fishguard U.D.C.	—	—	—
Robeston West.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Punchstn. W/S. Thornton — Robeston — Rickeston W/S.
Roch.	In part.	Part 1950	—	Cent. Reg. W/S. "5 Extensions" W/S.
Rosemarket.	Substantially all.	Pre 1950	—	completion of Johnston—Rosemarket W/S. Burton to Rosemarket W/S.
Rudbaxton.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Scolton—Leachpool W/S.
St. Brides.	Substantially all.	Pre 1950	—	—
St. Davids.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	N.W. Coastal W/S. acquisition and adaptation of the St. Davids Undertaking.
St. Dogwells.	(partly St. Davids Water Co., and part by Council).	Pre 1950	—	—
St. Edrins.	In part.	Part 1950	—	—
	In part.	Pre 1950	—	Cent. Reg. W/S.

St. Elvis.	—	—	—	—
St. Ishmaels.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
St. Lawrence.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
St. Nicholas.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
	(Private supply).			Development of supply.
Spittal.	In part.	1950	—	—
Steynton.	In part.	Part 1950	Cent. Reg. W/S. "5 Extensions" W/S. S.W. Reg. W/S. Thornton—Robeston W/S. and West Midland W/S.	—
Talbenny.	In part.	Part 1950	S.W. Reg. W/S.	—
Treffgarne.	In part.	Pre 1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	—
Uzmaston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Walton East.	In part.	Pre 1950	Cent. Reg. W/S.	—
Walton West.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—
Walwyns Castle.	In part.	Part 1950	S.W. Reg. W/S.	—
Whitchurch.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	N. West Coastal W/S. and adap- tation of St. Davids Undertkg.
Wiston.	In part.	Pre 1950	—	—

Sampling.

The Council has an annual contract with the Public Analyst at Carmarthen for the Bacteriological and Chemical sampling of water. The following is a summary of the results of sampling during the year :—

	Bacteriological		Chemical	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Piped Water	30	3	11	1
Wells and Springs	17	13	1	—

General remarks on Water Supplies.

	Galls.
Total quantity of water consumed during the twelve months ending 31st Dec., 1950 :	130,083,000
Sources of supply :	
North — ex Hotwells	47,364,000
— ex Glanrhyd	686,000
South — ex Prescelly Water Board	46,845,000
— ex Milford U.D.C.	17,620,000
— ex Neyland U.D.C.	1,815,000
Hook / Llangwm	4,200,000
Broad Haven	1,000,000
Orlondon	14,851,000
Haverfordwest Borough	501,000
	<hr/>
	134,882,000
Delivered to Haverfordwest Borough	4,799,000
	<hr/>
	130,083,000

The bulk of water supplied in pipes is upland surface water, i.e. of good organic purity, soft and palatable. The two main sources of this water are (1) the Prescelly gathering grounds and (2) the Glanrhyd and Hotwells gathering ground.

For more details of the various Schemes in the Rural District, reference should be made to the Annual Report for 1949.

There is a considerable increase year by year, of the number of premises connected to the water mains.

During the year under review, continuous progress was made in the laying of distribution mains. Main laying was completed on the South West Regional Scheme by the end of November, leaving only house service connections to be completed, principally, in the Thornton area. During the year, therefore, mains water supply had become available to the whole of the remainder of the South Western area. Substantial progress was also made with the Central Regional

Scheme in Roch, Camrose, Keeston, and Pelcomb areas, being supplied and mains reaching Nolton by the end of the year. The service reservoir at Plumbstone Mountain was also substantially completed by the end of the year.

The Sledddau Dwrbach W/S reached substantial completion by the end of the year and water in pipes was made available to the whole of the area from Letterston northward to Llanstinan and Sledddau and westward to Jordanston Halt. Newgale water scheme was laid during the early Autumn and except for the river crossing and house connections was practically completed by the end of the year. The Jordanston—Rosemarket link main first section was also completed during the period.

It will be seen from the statistics that the length of main laid has increased very considerably. This increasing amount of distribution mains accentuated the need for the duplication of the Trunk Main and it is very satisfactory to note that tenders for this work were received during the year so that a substantial start will be made during 1951.

The increased lengths of mains laid resulted automatically in the number of premises now enjoying a piped water supply being also increased in number and whereas, 449 new connections were made to premises during 1949, the number for the year under review is in the region of 600. The Council adhered to the policy of serving notices on owners of property who were not prepared to connect their premises to the water mains under Section 138 of the Public Health Act 1936, as amended by Section 30 of the Water Act, 1945. Owners of property are responding favourably to the request of the Council and only in ten instances was it necessary to revert to Statutory action. All the owners concerned were given 92 days to comply with the notice and after that period had expired steps were taken by the Council to carry out the work and recover the expenses incurred from the owner.

It will be noted from the result of samples taken from wells and springs that the majority fall into the unsatisfactory class and in the absence of a piped water supply being within reach of the premises served by such wells we have no alternative but to warn the consumers to boil all water from such sources used for human consumption.

FOOD CONTROL

Registered Premises.

No. of registered premises under the Food and Drugs Act :—

Ice-Cream Premises (sale and storage only)	—	36
Prepared Food Premises	—	15
Knackers' Yards	—	2

The new registrations during 1950 were as follows

Ice-Cream Premises	—	3
Prepared Food Premises	—	4

No. of inspections of Registered Premises during year	—	83
-------------------------------------------------------	---	----

Food Stuffs Condemned.

The following foods were found unfit for human consumption and condemned during the year—

Bacon	24	lbs.
Tinned Foods	36	tins
Semolina	3	packets
Jam	6	jars
Sauce	2	bottles
Cheese	15½	lbs.
Jellies	5	packets
Sponge Mixture	4	packets
Sweet Fat	8	packets

Ice-Cream Supplies.

There are no producers of this commodity in the rural district.

No. of Retailers in the District	—	36
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The Scheme for the general bacteriological sampling of Ice-Cream was continued during 1950. Samples were forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Carmarthen for testing and reports.

Classification of Results :

Total Number submitted :	69		
Grade 1 (Highly Satisfactory)	30)		
Grade 2 (Satisfactory)	19)	71.1%	(23.3%)
Grade 3 (Doubtful)	8)		
Grade 4 (Unsatisfactory)	12)	28.9%	(76.7%)

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples is high but shows a marked improvement over last year's results. In view of the fact that we have no producers within our area, the supervision over the manufacture of this commodity comes within the jurisdiction of other Local Authorities. The regu-

lar sampling of Ice-Cream at consumer level will be continued and every avenue explored to reduce the number of samples falling into Grade IV.

Knackers' Yards.

Two Yards are situated within the district at Causeway, Camrose and Wiston Mountain respectively. Both premises are a considerable distance from any dwellings and well isolated. Considering the nature of the business carried on at these places, the conditions can be classified as satisfactory. Visits during the year proved that all reasonable steps have been taken to maintain cleanliness and certain improvements were carried out following representations made by the Council.

Cafes, Hotels and Restaurants.

There has been no change in the number of premises within the district and it is refreshing to note that a greater percentage are now equipped with running hot and cold water supply due primarily to the introduction of water mains in the various villages. Close co-operation with the Licensing Authority was maintained regarding conveniences and improvements to Public Houses and in some instances renewal of licences was deferred pending the submission by the owners concerned of plans for improvements.

The disposal of waste water from such premises presents difficulties in particular where the land available within the curtilage is limited and the introduction of a sewerage scheme in the villages will be the only satisfactory way of dealing with the effluent.

Prepared Food Premises.

These consist mainly of fried fish shops and buildings forming part of butcher shops adapted for the manufacture of sausages. The main items that receive careful consideration for registration purposes are the method of storing the raw materials and facilities available for maintaining the premises in a clean state. The number of premises registered is 15, an increase of four over last year's total.

Bakehouses.

Total Number of Bakehouses	— 12
Number of inspections made	— 25
Preliminary Notices served	— 1
Complied with	— 1

Here again it was noted that improvements were intro-

duced as the result of the provision of water in pipes within the premises and generally speaking it can be claimed that this has resulted in the upgrading of the standard within the area.

Mineral Water Factories.

The only Mineral Water Works known as Sunnyhill Springs is situated off Bulford Road, Johnston. A joint inspection was carried out during the year in company with the Factories Inspector. Although the results of the analyses of the mineral waters manufactured on the premises has proved satisfactory certain aspects of the building itself leaves much to be desired and every effort is made to improve the existing conditions.

Seven samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Carmarthen, for Bacteriological examination and all proved satisfactory. One sample was also taken for Chemical analysis and submitted to the County Analyst. His remarks are submitted hereunder :

“The Soft Drinks Amendment Order, 1950, (S.I. 1950, No. 596) requires that Ginger Beer shall contain not less than 18ozs. Sugar and not more than 82 grains Saccharin, per 10 gallons. This sample therefore fulfilled the requirements of this Order.

“I am of opinion that it is a Ginger Beer of good quality.”

Rinsings of bottles were taken during April and November and the results of the former were not satisfactory, while the latter showed marked improvement and were classified as satisfactory.

Handling and Distribution of Food.

The Council made Byelaws under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption. These were confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 14th day of June, 1950, and the Byelaws came into operation on the 17th day of July of the same year. During the inspection of any food premises, the occupiers are informed of the provisions of the Byelaws adopted by the Council and there is evidence of general improvements in the methods adopted. Notices have been served on the owners of vehicles to comply with the provisions of Article 9 of the Byelaws.

Food Poisoning.

No cases were notified during the year.

HOUSING

Housing Programme and Estates.

No. of new houses completed by the Council in 1950 :	50
No. of houses under construction at 31st December, 1950 :	162
Estimated number of Council Houses to be completed in 1951 :	204
No. of temporary Housing Units taken over by the Council in 1950 :	Nil

The following is a summary of all Housing controlled by the Council at 31st December, 1950

Permanent Houses :

Council Houses	357
Acquired Houses	Nil

Temporary Houses :

Prefabricated Huts	Nil
Ex-W.D. Huts (No. of family units accommodated)	101
Requisitioned Premises	5

The following is a summary of Private building in the District during the year :

No. of New Houses completed	16
No. of Houses under construction at 31st Dec., 1950	16

Re-Housing and Overcrowding.

No. of applicants for Re-housing at 1st Jan., 1950	535
No. of applicants for Re-housing at 31st. Dec., 1950	718
No. of cases of overcrowding at 1st Jan., 1950 (est.)	181
No. of cases of overcrowding at 31st Dec. 1950	197

(It will be appreciated that it is impossible to ascertain the correct answer regarding the number of houses overcrowded unless a circular letter is forwarded to each householder at a given date and comparing the results with the number of rooms available in each house from the housing record cards).

Estimated number of overcrowded cases relieved during the year	53
No. of families re-housed by the Council during the year :	
In Council Houses	45
In Hutments	5
In requisitioned premises	Nil

The following is a summary of all families housed by the Council as at 31st December, 1950 :

In Council Houses	357
In Temporary Homes (ex-R.A.F. Huts)	101
In P. and N. Bungalows, Trecwn	10
In requisitioned houses	5

Repairs, Inspections, etc.

Total number of Housing Inspections during the year 2065

Permanent Houses 1537

Temporary Hutments 528

Drainage Tests 78

Surveys for Sewerage Schemes (Houses inspected) 833

No. of Intimation Notices for Repairs served 18

No. of Intimation Notices for Repairs complied with 15

No. of Statutory Notices for Repairs served 1

No. of Statutory Notices for Repairs complied with Nil

No. of cases taken to Court Nil

Demolitions, Closing Orders, etc.

No. of Time and Place Notices served
(under S. 11. Housing Act, 1936) 28

No. of Demolition Orders made 4

(The owner of two cottages in Letterston appealed to the County Court against Demolition Orders served in respect of his two cottages. It was pointed out that he had ignored the Time and Place Notices and after the Demolition Orders were made he had plans and specifications prepared for extensive alterations and improvements to the premises concerned. The improvements included the provision of bedroom accommodation on the first floor and the introduction of a bathroom and water carriage system of sanitation. The owner further agreed to provide (1) a well ventilated larder,

(2) adequate drainage of yard,

(3) connections to the Council's sewer. He further

agreed not to re-let the cottages when they next become vacant until the proposals are executed to the satisfaction of the Council. The Court accepted the proposals and accordingly the Demolition Order was rescinded).

No. of Demolition Orders carried out 1

No. of Closing Orders made nil

No. of Undertakings accepted not to use for
human habitation 8

No. of cases where proposals for Repairs were accepted	7
No. of Demolition Orders outstanding at 31st December, 1950	15

General State of Housing.

Classification of Dwellings at 31st December, 1950 :

	Percentage of Total No. Dwellings
Category 1	19 %
Category 2	6.5%
Category 3	40 %
Category 4	21 %
Category 5	13.5%

Temporary Housing Sites.

The following is a summary of the temporary housing sites controlled by the Council :—

Site	No. of Huts	No. of Families	Condition
Withybush, Site 7	19	36	Fair
Withybush, Site 11	5	13	Fair
Hayscastle Technical	1	1	Fair
Hayscastle Domestic	7	7	Fair
Solva, Site 1	22	25	Fair
Solva, Site 3	14	16	Fair
Talbenny	3	3	Fair Only
Trecwn	10	10	
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 111	

While dealing with the people living in temporary huts there are nine families accommodated on unauthorised sites on the Withybush Aerodrome. These families are not under the control of either this Council or the Borough Council and the general conditions can only be classified as unsatisfactory.

Conclusion.

It will be noted from the figures furnished in this report that in spite of the provision of houses by the Council the number of applicants for alternative accommodation at the 31st December last was the highest yet recorded. The Council also resolved to provide permanent homes for the families now accommodated on Site 1 and the Instructional Site, Withybush. The majority of these will be removed to Merlin's Bridge and one or two to other sites in the vicinity of Haverfordwest. There are still certain parts of the Rural District

not yet catered for as far as the provision of houses is concerned, in particular, the eastern part consisting of the Parishes of Ambleston, Henry's Mote and Wiston, and an area west of Tiers Cross. In the case of the latter the proposal to build houses at Herbrandston should alleviate distressing conditions in the Parishes of Hubberston and Herbrandston.

Again, the completion of the 130 houses at Merlin's Bridge and the erection of 86 houses at Johnston will solve the immediate needs of families living in the vicinity of these centres. The answer to the demand for accommodation is to build more houses and it is estimated that approximately 1,000 houses will be finally required to meet the requirements of the Rural District.

The policy adopted by the Council to deal with low category dwellings under the appropriate section of the Housing Act, 1936, should be continued, in particular, in villages where sewerage schemes are about to be introduced, in order to make use of all existing sites after the Demolition of insanitary cottages and erect bungalows or houses to meet the general needs of the area concerned.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Total No. of premises registered under the Factories Act	161
No. of Inspections made	80
No. of Notices served	2

Classification of Factories within the Rural District:—		
	With Power	Without Power
Bakehouses	10	4
Blacksmiths	6	15
Boot Repairers	2	5
Carpenters	13	27
Tailors	1	10
Potato Crisps	1	—
Woollen Factories	3	—
Water Works	4	—
Mineral Waterworks	1	—
Laundry	1	—
Battery Charging	3	—
Butter Factory	1	—
Corn Mill	3	—
Mechanical Engineers	22	—
Grass Drying Plants	2	—
Quarries	4	—
Concrete Block Manufacturers	3	—
Gasworks	1	—
Milk Factory	1	—
Mechanical Knitter	1	—
Shipyards	1	—
Saw Mills	1	—
Aerodrome	1	—
Exchange	1	—
Coal Yard	—	1
Builder's Yards	—	5
Gravel Pit	—	1
Saddler	—	1
Clog Maker	—	1
Bicycle Repairs	—	1
Unclassified	—	4

Outworkers.

During the year we received notification from Knaresborough Urban District Council the name of an outworker resident in our district who is employed by Middvale Hand Knitwear Co. In accordance with Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1938, the name of the person concerned is submitted below:

Mrs. J. Wilson,

2, Broad Haven House,
Nr. Haverfordwest.

Part 3

GENERAL HYGIENE AND SANITATION

Refuse Disposal.

Details appertaining to the areas covered by the refuse collection scheme are included in Appendix A to this report. At the present time we have one refuse lorry (10 cubic yards) and also the loan of a lorry from the Surveyor's Department on one day each fortnight in order to make arrangements for the extra demands received for this amenity in the various Parishes. The Public Health Committee has recommended that the Council consider favourably the purchase of a second lorry in order to meet the growing demand for refuse collection on the various housing sites. It is estimated that the percentage of dwellings enjoying this amenity at the end of the year was 49%.

The refuse is disposed of at various tips situated at (a) Talbenny, (b) Targate, Freystrop, (c) Waunfawr, St. Davids, and (d) Wallis, Ambleston. These tips are semi-controlled and every effort is made to maintain the sites free of infestation. The receptacles provided by the householders for refuse storage can only be classified in the majority as unsatisfactory. It will be appreciated that when small buckets, very often three or four in number, are used time is wasted in loading whereas one suitable sanitary bin of 2 or 3 cubic feet capacity would serve the purpose satisfactorily.

There has been an increase of 4% in the number of premises served for Refuse collection, over the preceding year.

Sewerage Disposal.

There has been a slight increase in the number of dwellings connected to sewerage disposal plants, now estimated at

7% as compared with 6% at the end of 1949. The percentage supplied by cesspools is estimated at 29%. During the year under review considerable progress was made regarding the introduction of sewerage schemes to the larger villages. The position appertaining to each village is set out below

1. **St. Davids.** Work in progress. Contract also signed for Public Convenience, grant indicated by Ministry of Health and County Council.
2. **Letterston.** Work in progress. County Council has now agreed to sell the land for treatment works site for £75. This price having been fixed by the District Valuer. Ministry of Health grant has been indicated.
3. **Merlin's Bridge.** Work in progress. Provisional agreement to cross railway granted by the British Railways and negotiations now in hand on actual conditions to crossing. Land approvals etc., cleared.
4. **Llangwm.** Inquiry held. Scheme approved. Engineers now preparing detailed scheme. Ministry of Health grant indicated.
5. **Broad and Little Haven.** Inquiry held, no official approval received yet from Welsh Board of Health. Grant not yet indicated.
6. **Herbrandston.** Inquiry held. Scheme approved. Contract documents at Welsh Board of Health now awaiting consent to advertise for tenders. Some materials ordered and delivered to the site indicated.
7. **Scleddau.** Inquiry held. Scheme approved. Approved Contract documents forwarded to the Welsh Board of Health. Tenders for work invited. Ministry of Health grant indicated.
8. **Solva.** Inquiry pending for the scheme and Compulsory Purchase Order for the land.
9. **Rosemarket.** Scheme forwarded to County Council for observations and grant. The owner has agreed to sell the land required. District Valuer has furnished report on prices for land and Ministry of Health have been submitted with details of the scheme and grant indication is now awaited.
10. **Mathry.** No designed works yet commenced.
11. **Steynton.** No designed works yet commenced.
12. **Dale.** Inquiry held into scheme and Compulsory Purchase Order for land. Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed and owner is now a willing seller and no further action on Compulsory Purchase Order will be taken. Scheme approved by Welsh Board of Health and Engineers instructed to prepare detail scheme. Grant indi-

cated from Ministry of Health, Admiralty and County Council.

13. **Llanstadwell.** Messrs. Cotterell and Sons have prepared detailed scheme. Now awaiting Neyland U.D.C.'s observations on treatment, etc., grant not yet indicated.
14. **Johnston.** Inquiry held. Pumping Station land now being acquired. Board's approval awaited. Grant not yet indicated.

For the purpose of furnishing details at the various Inquiries regarding the existing sanitary arrangements of dwellings and other buildings in the villages referred to above, 866 premises were inspected.

Public Conveniences.

No. of Public Conveniences erected by the Council	3
---------------------------------------------------	---

These are situated at Whitesands, Broad Haven and Newgale. The Council has also resolved to proceed with the erection of a Public Convenience at St. Davids and by the end of the year all the necessary approvals were received and tenders invited. It is hoped that the convenience will be ready in time for the "Festival of Britain" activities which will be held in the City during July of 1951. Although the public sewer is under construction at the present time, it will be necessary to make temporary arrangements for the disposal of the effluent pending the completion of the outfall works and connections.

With the introduction of major sewerage schemes in other villages it will be possible to proceed with the provision of this extra amenity, and in fact such structures are under consideration at the present time for certain villages within the Council's area.

General Nuisances.

No. of Intimation Notices served for abatement of nuisances	45
No. of Abatement Notices served	7
No. of inspections carried out re nuisances	98

The chief forms of nuisances were from overflowing cess-pits, defective drainage, absence of suitable sanitary arrangements on Camping Sites and deposits of refuse on unauthorised sites.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

No. of premises disinfected for Infectious Disease	11
Disinfestation of Premises	1

Rodent Control.

No. of campaigns carried out in 1950	19
Analysis of campaign :	
Local Authority Tips	3
Private Dwellings treated	130
Business Premises	3
Land in conjunction with the P.A.E.C.	1
No. of inspections made in connection with the above campaign	199
No. of trained operatives employed by the Council	1

Important new legislation came into force during the year known as the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. This Act repeals the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and came into force on the 31st day of March, 1950. The important difference between the provisions of the new and the old Acts is that Borough and District Councils are now directly vested whereas, formerly, the vesting was in the County Council's, with the right of delegation to Borough and District Councils who were willing to accept the duties. The new Act emphasises the primary obligation as being upon the local authority to ensure that as far as practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice, but it is still the duty of the occupiers of dwellings and land and also business premises, to give written notice when they have knowledge that rats and mice are present in substantial numbers.

Local Authorities have full powers under Part I of the Act to inspect and require action to be taken against rats and mice in Food premises, and they are enabled by formal notice to require owners and occupiers to comply with the requirements of the Act.

The Act, however, places on occupiers the obligation to carry out the Local Authority's requirements for keeping their premises free from rats and mice.

In pursuance of Section 8 of the Act referred to, the Minister made regulations known as the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations, 1950. This Regulation is of paramount importance to all farmers and in particular to Threshing Contractors. It was felt that it

was our duty to inform the Threshing Contractors of their duties under these Regulations and we ascertained from the County Agricultural Executive Committee the names and addresses of such Contractors and circulated each one with a copy of abstracts from the Regulations. The main points concerned are :

(a) before any rick is dismantled whether for threshing or any other purpose, the rick shall be completely surrounded by a fence not less than 30" high, constructed of material sufficiently impenetratable by rats escaping from the rick to enable them to be killed inside the fence. If the material is wire netting, the mesh of the wire shall not be greater than one half of an inch.

(b) the fence shall be so placed and shall be secured to the ground in such a manner as to prevent rats from escaping from the enclosure and shall be maintained in position continuously until the provisions of these regulations have been complied with.

(c) the space between the fence and the base of the rick shall at all times be kept clear of corn, thatch, straw or other material which may afford cover or protection for rats and mice.

(d) where the foundation of the rick consists of faggots, brushwood, gorse or similar material which is likely to afford cover or protection for rats or mice, such material shall be turned over and broken up so as to dislodge any rats or mice therein.

It is also specifically stated that any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements of these Regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding, in the case of the first offence £20, or in the case of any subsequent offence £50.

We had occasion to report to the Public Health Committee of one Contractor who failed to comply with the requirements of the Regulations and it was resolved that a warning letter be forwarded to him. This particular Contractor has since taken steps to carry out his duties under the Regulations.

Sanitation in Public Places.

Improvements were carried out in certain instances by way of conversion of the conservancy system of sanitation to a water carriage arrangement. We are looking forward to further improvements being carried out, in particular, where it is proposed to introduce sewerage schemes in the villages. At the present time the very primitive arrangements are most unsatisfactory in many of the public halls but due to the confined area within the curtilage of the premises it is very often impossible to execute the necessary improvements and it is regretted that such conditions will prevail until proper means of disposal of waste water and other effluent can be afforded.

Salvage.

It is very difficult in a Rural District to arrange satisfactorily for the collection of salvage due to the fact that the refuse lorry covers such a large area en route to the refuse tips. During the year under review only a small quantity was collected and we had at the commencement of the year considerable difficulties in obtaining channels to dispose of the material. During the latter part of the year, however, many firms have approached us regarding this material and they are prepared to collect all paper baled at the Council's central store. This matter has been very carefully considered by the Public Health and General Purposes Committee and it was recommended that steps be taken during the coming year to arrange Salvage Weeks in the major villages. It is proposed, therefore, to implement the Committee's recommendation immediately on delivery of the second scavenging lorry.

Burial of the Vagrant Dead. Exhumation. Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention. Street Cleansing. Offensive Trades. Smoke Abatement. Public Baths and Wash-Houses. Common Lodging Houses.

Nil to Report.

APPENDIX A.

Parish	HOUSES		Refuse Collection in part of Parish
	Built	Projected	
Ambleston	—	8 proposed	Yes
Boulston	—	—	No
Brawdy	14	—	Yes
Burton	8	—	Yes
Camrose	22	4 under Const.	Yes
Castlebythe	—	—	No
Cathedral Close	—	—	Yes
Dale	8	—	Yes
Fishguard South	—	12 proposed	No
Freystrop	8	—	Yes
Granston	—	—	No
Hamlet St. Martin	8	—	Yes
Haroldston St. Issells	14	100 under Con st.	Yes
Hamlet St. Thomas	—	—	Yes
Haroldston West	—	—	Yes
Hasguard	—	6 proposed	Yes
Hayscastle	8	—	Yes
Henry's Mote	—	—	No
Herbrandston	—	—	Yes
Hubberston	—	—	Yes
Johnston	11	86 proposed	Yes
Jordanston	—	—	No
Lambston	—	—	Yes
Llangwm	20	8 proposed + 8 under Const.	Yes
Letterston	16	12 under Const.	Yes
Little Newcastle	—	—	Yes
Llandeloy	6	—	No
Llanfairnantygof	—	—	Yes
Llanhowell	—	—	No
Llonllawer	—	—	No
Llanrhian	14	8 under Const.	Yes
Llanreithan	—	—	No
Llanstinan	18	8 under Const.	Yes
Llanwnda	—	—	No
Llanychaer	6	—	Yes
Llanstadwell	18	10 proposed + 2 under const.	Yes

Manorowen	—	—	No
Marloes	12	—	Yes
Morvil	—	—	No
Mathry	14	—	Yes
Nolton	—	6 proposed	No
North Prendergast	—	—	Yes
Pontfaen	—	—	No
Puncheston	—	—	Yes
Robeston West	—	—	Yes
Roch	6	8 proposed	Yes
Rudbaxton	2	4 under Const.	Yes
Rosemarket	12	—	Yes
St. Brides	4	—	Yes
St. Davids	26	30 proposed	Yes
St. Dogwells	12	—	Yes
St. Nicholas	—	10 proposed	No
St. Edrins	—	—	No
St. Elvis	—	—	No
St. Ishmaels	16	—	Yes
St. Lawrence	—	—	Yes
Spittal	12	4 under const.	Yes
Steynton	14	—	Yes
Talbenny	—	—	Yes
Treffgarne	—	—	No
Uzmaston	6	—	Yes
Walton East	—	—	No
Walwyns Castle	—	—	No
Wiston	2	12 proposed	Yes
Walton West	—	10 under const.	Yes
Whitchurch	20	30 proposed	Yes





Criterion Printing Works
Bridge Street,
Haverfordwest

